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# THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT



### NURSING EDUCATION

DR. HURD'S address before the graduating class of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, entitled "Shall Training-Schools for Nurses be Endowed?" and published as the leading article in this issue, is a conclusive argument, in our estimation, in favor of the higher education of nurses and an answer in the negative to the now popular query, "Are Nurses being Overtrained?"

The second paper by Dr. James Dudley Morgan, of Washington, presents perhaps no new argument in favor of the higher education of nurses, but is interesting, at this time, when medical criticism is broadcast, for the reason that it is a paper presented before a medical society, and because of the consensus of opinion reached, in the discussion, which was that with the development of medical science, nursing education must advance in proportion and along the same lines as medical education.

It would seem that in our plans for nursing progress, we are endeavoring to bridge the space between the university idea in education, as it relates to medicine, and the technical idea as it relates to nursing, combining the two under a new method of professional advancement. The old system, by which the doctor was the brain and the nurse the hands, is passing away, and the nurse is becoming a reasoning machine, following the direction (always) of the physician, in the care of the patient intelligently, rather than mechanically.

Dr. Hurd comforts us by bringing forward again the thought that conflict between the purely intellectual and the purely technical or mechanical, which is now raging so ruthlessly in regard to nursing, is but a part of the conflict in education which began with the ancient

Greeks and has raged ever since. We would seem just now to be in the thickest of the fray. The faults of the prevailing system are apparent. There are, as usual, many standing by the wayside to tell us of them. There are also those waiting to apply a remedy and carry forward the burden to the next turn of the road. The trend of criticism now and always in nursing affairs has shown faults of character for which the home is responsible to be far greater than faults of technical education. The absolute lack of established standards in the training-schools has made it possible for great numbers of undesirable applicants to be admitted, that the work of the hospital might be done cheaply. Oftentimes these women have been sincere and honest, according to their light, but the lack of home culture and education has made them constantly subjects for criticism in the outside world, which has brought them conspicuously before the public, and all members of the great nursing body have been estimated at their value.

The steps that have been taken by the nursing organizations to apply a remedy to this recognized condition in the hospitals, is the cause of the present pronounced agitation in nursing affairs.

Criticism of nurses individually and collectively is being heard at every turn, but for a remedy for the evils which exist, and which no one denies, we must go back to the cause.

We shall range the discussion of this subject in three heads: the defects of the training-schools, the faults of medical teaching, and the responsibility of the great nursing body, and we shall take up the discussion of the whole broad subject of nursing education in detail during the new year, which begins with our next number.

State examinations now being held in different sections of the country are revealing both the weak and the strong points in the situation, which give a definite basis upon which to work for improved conditions.

The responsibility is threefold; the reforms cannot be carried to a successful issue through the influence of any one of the factors mentioned. Criticisms, to be of value, must propose a remedy.

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### ONE OF THE REASONS WHY NURSES FAIL

A FRESH instance of the credulity which makes so many people believe in shams has come to our notice recently, and is especially deplorable because of its source.

A certain "Correspondence School of Nursing" has advertised in the *Mothers' Magazine*, and a trained nurse, hoping that the "Moth-

ers" would stand for genuine things, wrote to the magazine explaining the essential mischievousness of correspondence schools in nursing. The reply she received was a most astonishing example of "logical" deductions based upon an absurdly erroneous hypothesis. Starting with the assumption that the "book-learning" was the most important thing (one almost wishes that text-books and lectures had never been heard of), it is easy of course to prove that time spent in practical work before going out to earn money is time wasted.

The case of the electrical engineer who learned his trade by correspondence was cited. Oh, Mothers! Can you see no difference between electric lights and the sick and suffering body of the patient, animated by a complex soul? Alas, that in the general adulteration of our day brains also seem to be adulterated! We own to deep discouragement at this attitude of the magazine, which probably both represents and influences a large class of mothers.

And now truth demands being told about those same mothers, for it is owing to the slack and slovenly ways of too many of them and to their easy-going acceptance of all manner of adulterated and sham products, that so many of the young women now applying to our training-schools are not capable of doing good, honest, reliable work—that they cannot keep their surroundings clean and orderly, that their rooms look like pawn-shops, their ink is everywhere except in its bottle, their clothing is cheap and elaborate, their closets and bureau-drawers a nightmare. These inefficient mothers, who feed their families on adulterated foods, dose them with quack medicines, dress them in cheap sweatshop products, encourage them to go into "quick and easy" money-earning occupations,—what do they think are the duties of a mother? The wild mothers of the forest all teach their children efficiency in their modes of existence, but not so, the human well-to-do, average middle-class mother, who enjoys a leisure which she puts to no good use. Her house keeps itself, her younger children are pert and spoiled, her older ones are inconsiderate of others, not thoughtful, not gracious and charming, not useful, not deft, not industrious. No wonder they are attracted to cheap and easy get-trained-quick methods.

A good home training is equivalent to a technical school—yes, better. Not long ago we met a carpenter, one of the genuine kind, who took a pride in his work and loved to do good work with his hands. His son has lost his fingers through an accident and the father said simply: "Ain't it a pity. He can't never work with his hands. He'll have to get educated." There's a whole moral in that, for the mothers.

## NURSES' SETTLEMENT NEWS

From Miss Dock we learn that the Nurses' Settlement in New York is happy in several important additions to its work. A most gratifying and needed extension in the visiting nursing service has been made in an upper west side region where the colored people live. Salaries have been given for two nurses, who are also colored, and who have settled in their district in a flat. The work is fortunate indeed in the rare ability and devotion of these two women, Mrs. Tyler and Miss Carter, both of whom are graduates of the Freedman's Hospital in Washington. Besides being excellent nurses they are both especially alive to social movements and organized preventive work. There is living with them a Miss Brown, who is engaged in social work among young girls. The craving "back to the land" is being a conspicuous feature of the Settlement, for this summer has seen two more country places acquired; one a house up the Hudson Valley holding about ten people for the Italians of the Sullivan Street district, and the other a beautiful old-fashioned farm near Yorktown Heights, the possibilities of which are quite limitless, for it has almost 100 acres of farm, woodland, hill, and valley, with a lovely old house to which a considerable extension is being made. Then the camp for boys and young men near Peekskill has never been so successful as this year, and the "Rest" for convalescents, the Vacation House for young girls, and the farm at Montclair for children, are all running happily and prosperously. Miss Phillpotts, of St. Luke's, Chicago, is at the last named place for the summer. Miss Rogers has been up at Otisville at the new sanitarium for incipient tuberculosis under the Board of Health, getting it started and systematized, and Miss Frank is the visitor for the beautiful new Betty Loeb Convalescent Home, to see and investigate applicants for free admission.

A nurse from the District Nursing Association of Kalamazoo, Miss MacClure, is spending a month of observation and study at the Settlement, and a number of transients are there for the summer. The Settlement has recently acquired the house next to 265, and this is being put into shape for many uses. Miss Wald's time is greatly occupied with committee meetings, notably that for Child Labor and the assigning of "scholarships" or small incomes to replace the earnings of children in cases where the new child labor law would work hardship, and for a long time this spring she was almost incessantly busy with the opposition to a threatened elevated structure on the crowded East Side.

Miss Dock is again at the Settlement working on the History of

Nursing which she is writing in collaboration with Miss Nutting. The first volume will be ready for publication at an early date.

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### VACANCIES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

WE understand that there are several vacancies in the army nurse corps. Nurses who can meet the requirements can be assured of an early appointment.

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### DOCTORS TAKE ACTION

WE wish that all medical societies might be moved to pass resolutions such as the following, and that the members might be depended upon to practice the principles so endorsed. This resolution is taken from the *Pennsylvania Medical Journal* and was of June, 1906:

WHEREAS, Inducements are being widely offered for training nurses in so-called "correspondence schools" and short term "dispensary schools" in both of which systems bedside instruction is lacking; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Philadelphia County Medical Society hereby declares that any system of nurse training that disregards residence in a hospital and bedside instruction is dangerously incomplete, and

*Resolved*, That members of this society are requested to refrain from endorsing schools which lack bedside instruction, and

*Resolved*, That any member who has, previously to the adoption of these resolutions, endorsed such schools is requested to revoke such endorsement.

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### THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER

IN our July report on conditions in San Francisco, page 723, the total amount received at that time by the nurses' relief committee was given as \$7,500. This was a misprint, and should have read \$1,500. Since that date, we have received an itemized statement from the nurses' relief committee, giving the total receipts as \$4,158.90, and the disbursements to July 5, as \$1,175.70. As these figures are now out of date, we will postpone the itemized list of donations until our next issue.

Miss Sweeney, who is in charge of the nurses' club house, 8 Steiner Street, reports the rooms as being nearly all furnished. The money which has been furnished for this purpose by the relief committee, of which Dr. Criswell is chairman, is considered as a loan and it is hoped, within a reasonable time, to put the club-house on a paying basis.

Since the San Francisco disaster we have heard much of the

splendid work of the medical department of the army, the citizens' relief committee, the Red Cross, etc., of the great losses sustained by members of the medical profession and the other professions, but we have heard comparatively little, in a public way, of the losses sustained by the nurses, and yet we are told through private sources, that there were no class of people in the city who suffered more greatly than the women who made up the great nursing body of San Francisco. The reason for this to those within the lines is simple enough. The nurses *staid with their patients* aiding in their removal or in the removal of their property, and giving no thought to their own private belongings, until too late to risk saving even what they might have had with them at a case. We understand, also, that nurses as a class, have received very little relief through the Red Cross, or public channels of any kind, and we know that such aid as they have received has come, we are proud to say, from the members of their own profession throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Money should now be sent to Dr. Helen Parker Criswell, at 8 Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The belated June number of the Nurses Journal of the Pacific Coast comes as we go to press. It is full of interesting reports relating to the disaster and the work that has followed—and contains the list of donations. The office is now at 4 Steiner Street. With the January issue this Journal becomes a monthly; to State Association members the subscription remains \$1.00 included in the dues; to others \$1.50. This is a splendid advance for the Pacific journal.

Miss Cooke soon leaves for a trip to Spokane and the Coast Cities in the interest of nursing progress on the Pacific Slope. She should receive a cordial welcome.

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### THE DETROIT CONVENTION

ONE of the most important results of the convention of the Associated Alumnae, was the formation of an inter-state committee, composed of those officials of affiliated state societies who were present, for the purpose of drawing the various state societies into closer union, and of making communication between them simpler—a sort of bureau of information, as it were. Miss Sarah E. Sly, whose address is Birmingham, Mich., was chosen chairman and secretary of this committee. She requests that each state society send her, through its secretary, all possible information relating to its organization, history of legislation, etc. Each one should send her copies of any printed matter now on hand, and any which may be issued from time

to time. Any inquiries from one state association as to methods, work, and progress of other state associations are to be sent to her, and she will endeavor to obtain all needed information. In order that she may not have heavy personal expense in connection with her new office, each society is requested by the committee to inclose postage for any reply expected, and to pay for the carriage of any printed matter sent or asked for.

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ONE of the uses of the Associated Alumnae meetings is the opportunity they afford for nurses from different parts of the country to get together and exchange ideas. This occurs in the formal meetings to some extent, but far more in the informal talks which occur between times. The boat trip at Detroit afforded a particularly good occasion for such meetings, for the members were by themselves for five long hours, undisturbed by any other duties or by the thoughts of caution for the people about them. Those who wished just to rest found this an opportunity to be quiet. Those who wished for fun had music and dancing. By far the greater number of nurses, however, were gathered in little groups, eagerly comparing notes on hourly nursing, visiting nursing, private-duty problems, or questions arising in state societies. They met on much freer terms than at a reception and had longer time for discussion. It was so ideal an arrangement for a combination of a delightful outing with opportunity for making the most helpful acquaintances, that one could wish the Associated Alumnae might always meet by some water-side, where such groups could again gather. The school pins, so generally worn by nurses on such occasions, prove a most useful means of identification.

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DURING the discussion of one of the papers, Mrs. Fournier, of Indianapolis, brought up the question of graded registration,—the recognition of trained attendants, or of practical nurses, who can pass an examination suited to their requirements. There is much to be said on both sides of this question, and it should receive the thoughtful attention of all who are framing bills for registration of nurses.

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THE bits one hears by the way-side are often most entertaining and instructive. Mrs. Robb and Miss McIsaac are so youthful in their enthusiasm and enjoyment that it is no wonder a young stranger, with the friendliness so common to all at such times, ran up to them saying: "Oh! are n't these meetings nice? Have you ever been to one before?"



THE nurse who expressed a doubt as to whether one could dress on one hundred dollars a year would surely have been incredulous over a story which seems almost beyond belief, and which certainly refutes the statement that all nurses are extravagant and improvident. A nurse who has been doing institution work, where her board and washing were provided, and who had a good stock of clothing when she took the position, so that it has not needed much renewing, claimed for herself the prize as an economist. She said she had earned one thousand dollars during the last two years (not one thousand dollars a year, mind you), that she had saved seven hundred dollars of that, and had lived on three hundred.

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AN anecdote was overheard, told by a married member (a nurse whose husband is a physician), to an old friend. It ran like this: "My little boy has a great habit of asking his father questions, and the doctor to get rid of the child constantly has said to him, 'Ask your mother.' Finally, one morning at breakfast, after several questions being received in this way, the little fellow studied his father intently for a moment and then said, seriously, 'Father, why is it that mother knows so much more than you do?'"

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#### A SCHOOL FOR THE TRAINING OF DISTRICT NURSES.

The Boston District Nursing Association has fitted up a house on Massachusetts Avenue and is establishing a training school for District Nurses, both pupils from regular training schools and graduates to be admitted. Miss Charlotte McLeod who organized the Victorian order in Canada will be in charge, the school to open about October 1.

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#### PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION

NEW YORK.—An appropriation has been secured for the salary of a nurse inspector of training-schools to be appointed under the civil service. The official announcement of the rules and conditions governing the examination will be found on another page.

The appointment of a nurse inspector has been urged by the Nurse Board of Examiners of New York for the past two years. The creation of a new office in the Education Department has necessarily taken some time in order that the salary should be sufficiently liberal to attract the very highest type of women and make the position one of dignity and educational influence. If the right woman is secured,

the scope of the office is unlimited, covering vastly more than merely formal inspections of buildings, equipment, etc., but investigating methods of teaching, time spent in the different departments of the hospital, the amount given to night duty, etc. Under such an inspector, registration of a training-school will be something more than a statement on paper; it will mean that the terms of registration must be lived up to in every particular by the hospital.

Another very important duty of the nurse inspector will be that of a general adviser to the superintendents of schools, lending assistance, when so requested, in the development of courses of study and affording information when affiliations are needed as to facilities available. She will represent the State before educational meetings and be recognized as the New York State authority on nursing subjects.

No greater step than the establishment of this office has ever been taken for the progress of nursing education. It opens possibilities greater than can be estimated and makes New York a leading power in nursing reforms all over the world.

COLORADO.—The Colorado State Board of Nurse Examiners have issued a leaflet of rules governing examinations. The date of the next examination will be October 17, 1906. The subjects in which the applicants shall be examined are: Anatomy, and physiology, general medical diseases, hygiene, surgery, diseases of women, obstetrics, or genito-urinary diseases, care and feeding of infants, materia medica and dietetics. In the place of any one of the foregoing subjects, either hydro-therapy and massage, contagious diseases or nursing the insane, may be substituted by the applicant. The average rating must be not less than 65 per cent. Applicants may be excluded from the examination when the Board has proof of gross incompetency, or any acts derogatory to the moral standing of the profession of nursing.

WASHINGTON.—A bill for state registration is soon to be introduced into the legislature of the State of Washington.

TENNESSEE.—The Graduate Nurses' Association of Memphis, Tennessee, has been working quietly for two years for the organization of a state association to secure state registration. As a means of stimulating interest in the subject throughout the state, the Memphis association presented a bill to the legislature last year, which was unsuccessful, but which has acted as something of a stimulant in arousing the nurses. There are great numbers of nurses from the north in Tennessee and the adjoining states, whose indifference to the local interests is a great drawback to professional progress. South-

ern women trained in the north and working there are equally indifferent to nursing conditions in the south, so that the nurses at least of Tennessee are laboring under a double disadvantage. The Memphis association has affiliated with the federation of women's clubs, and is assured of the support of that organization when the bill is presented again.

IOWA.—The legislative committee is organizing its forces to begin a new campaign this fall, systematically appointing leaders for each district. There have been many changes in the personnel of the legislature since the bill was presented last year, and the outlook is encouraging.

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### THE ABUSE OF THE RED CROSS INSIGNIA

THE *Red Cross Bulletin* No. 3, issued in July, 1906, calls attention to the increase of the illegal use of the red cross insignia as the Red Cross Society gains prominence and importance. At the recent Geneva conference it was decided to make very vigorous efforts to control the abuse of the insignia and it is hoped that within five years it may be made a serious misdemeanor to use it in trade or for other purposes. The United States has never safeguarded the insignia as has been done in other countries. The circular states:

In two cases that have been brought to the notice of the Executive Committee so-called training schools for nurses that provide, in one case a course of a few weeks with no hospital experience, and in another a training by correspondence only, called their nurses Red Cross nurses. As it is the object of the National Red Cross to enroll among its nurses only such as have had a regular two or three years' course with hospital training, and whose efficiency and character have been thoroughly vouched for so that our American National Red Cross nurses will rank as highly as do the Red Cross nurses in many of the other countries, this use of the Red Cross by such institutions as those mentioned above must act as a strong detriment to the National Red Cross and prove especially injurious to its efforts to secure the enrollment of the highest class of trained nurses.

Red Cross nurses are enrolled for service in time of war or of great calamity as provided in the charter and a false impression is conveyed when nurses not enrolled by the National Red Cross make use of this name of Red Cross nurse. There can be in each country but one Red Cross Society as recognized by the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva upon proof that the Society has received official recognition from the Government of its own country and only its nurses are really Red Cross nurses, so that all others using this name convey to the public a false impression that they are nurses of the Red Cross.

Public opinion should most strongly oppose the abuse of the Red Cross insignia, and its use, save for the purposes for which it was created, earnestly discountenanced. The members of the Red Cross are requested to report to the Executive Committee all

such use of the Red Cross, not connected with the National Society, that may come within their cognizance. The Society has a list of those manufacturers who obtained the Red Cross, as a trademark previous to its reincorporation under the present charter in January, 1905. It should be the duty of every American to see to it that in our country this Red Cross insignia, created for so beneficent a purpose, is protected as far as possible from the degradation of becoming a mere advertisement for money making designs.

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### DISCHARGED PATIENTS BEFRIENDED

THE Directors of Bellevue Hospital have done a very fine thing. They have engaged a graduate nurse to look after and befriend all patients who are discharged from the hospital, so that hereafter no patient can leave the hospital homeless and without resource. Miss Wadley, who is eminently fitted for this post, has been appointed. She has her office in the hospital, and goes about in the wards, learning which patients are due to be discharged, and then finding out whether they have friends or homes to go to. If not, it is her duty to make some provision for them, either by putting them in charge of some charitable society, or sending them to Homes or Shelters, or in some way to befriend them. Miss Wadley finds the work most gratifying and will be able to do an immense amount of good.

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### THE ORANGE TRAINING-SCHOOL

WE have noted in a previous number the taking over of the training-school at Orange, N. J., by the hospital. We understand that this readjustment has been brought about with great harmony, and that the course is to be extended to three years, including a preparatory course, the extern duty being in time curtailed. The reason for the giving up the Orange school as a separate institution was because of its inability to meet the requirements of registration of the New York law, and the close proximity of Orange to New York City made the lack of such registration a serious drawback to the graduates, reacting upon the school by making it almost impossible to obtain probationers.

We understand that a school for attendance is to be started in the autumn by a number of the ladies on the Board who are not thoroughly in accord with the new arrangements.

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### THE NEW OWNERSHIP OF THE BRITISH JOURNAL

THE announcement made by Miss Dock in the foreign department, of the taking over of the *British Journal of Nursing* by the organized

nurses of Great Britain, is a matter for professional rejoicing everywhere. This is an indication of splendid unity among the progressive and intelligent nurses of Great Britain, and it perpetuates the life work of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and endorses the principles for which she has struggled single-handed so many years. We congratulate Mrs. Fenwick for this splendid recognition of her work, and we join hands with the nurses of Great Britain who have so valiantly rallied to her support.

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### THE JOURNAL YEAR

WITH this issue the sixth year of the JOURNAL's life closes; to an outsider, perhaps, a year of uneventful success, but to those within the circle the most prosperous and professionally influential since it has been established. To those who are specially interested in the JOURNAL's welfare, we want to say that the greatest need which presents itself to the editor at this time, is to increase the number of pages in each issue. We profess to give sixty-four pages of reading matter, for a \$2.00 subscription. We give, more often, seventy-two or eighty pages, and our ambition is to print ninety-six pages in each number, in order that we may use every item of material that presents itself for our consideration. From a business standpoint, to so increase the number of pages, without increasing the subscription price, would be the extreme of bad management, and we might expect disaster in consequence. If, however, the great group of organizations which are interested in the JOURNAL's success would concentrate their forces for a few months upon the subject of doubling the subscription list, the increase in the number of pages could be made with perfect safety. Each individual subscriber who will send a new subscription with her own renewal, will receive a copy of Miss Mc-Isaac's "A New Cranford." Each alumnae association which will secure all of its members as subscribers, will be furnished the JOURNAL at a club rate of \$1.50.

The past year has added greatly to the value of the JOURNAL to the private nurses. We have a splendid group of papers on hand, and so many promised that we can speak positively in regard to the quality of the material which we shall present in the near future. Among the papers on hand, we have "Nursing in Old Mexico," by Olive Purves; "Disposal of Sputa," Edith P. Jones; "Training for Visiting Nursing," and "Rural Nursing," L. L. Dock; "Artistic Nursing," Mary F. Sewell; "Nursing Treatment of Infantile Diarrhoea," Miss Goodwin; "A Typhoid Case," Miss Needham; "Preparation for an

Operation in the Country," Miss Crawford; "Long case Nursing," Dr. Horner; "The Nursing of Diphtheria," Miss Mathieson; "The Nurse from a Patient's Point of View," Mrs. John Maynard Harlan; "In Case of Death," Miss Boeckmann; "Some Problems of the Nurse in a Small Town," Miss Barns.

Of the papers promised are: "Cancer," Miss Baxter; "Care of an Incubator Baby," Miss Christie; subject unknown, Miss Holmes; "Care of the Aged," Miss Breeze; "Common Things in Nursing," Miss Eldridge; "The Nurse as a Home Missionary," Miss Wilson; "The Record Sheet," Miss Farr; "Consideration due the Helpless," Miss Beatle; "Eclampsia," Miss Campbell; "Chorea," Miss Patterson; "Milk Modification," Sister Amy; "Cleanliness versus Asepsis," Miss Schumacher, and papers on subjects not chosen, by Miss Rommell, Miss Bettys and Miss Dorsey.

It is our ambition to be able to give more space to the discussion of hospital and training-school administration, and methods of instruction in training-schools. These subjects, we think, are peculiarly vital at this time. It has always been our ambition to open a department for the home, and to give a condensed report each month of the broader lines of work in which women are engaged, that correlate either directly or indirectly with nursing; but before we can so broaden the pages of the magazine the business side must be looked to. A little more vigorous coöperation from all the forces interested would carry the JOURNAL forward upon these lines, and make the coming year still greater than the last.

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#### SOME INFORMATION ASKED FOR

ONE of our correspondents in a small western city, has asked us to ascertain, through the pages of the JOURNAL, what success nurses have had or are having in the establishment and management of private hospitals. We have been able to furnish her personally very little information, as our acquaintance with nurses who have experimented along these lines has been somewhat limited, but we know there are nurses who have succeeded and others who have failed, and we would like very much to hear from both classes as to the result of their experiments. Of course this correspondent must look, first, to the financial side of the enterprise, the cost of equipment, rent, service, etc., and she also will wish to know how quickly the public responds and what support the medical profession may be depended upon to give, when a hospital of this kind is first started.

From a still farther northern section, comes a request for papers

on the management of hospitals, to embody the work of a nursing superintendent, her power and authority, her relation to the medical staff, the appointment of substitutes, vacations, etc.

We have also heard from a subscriber in a far eastern section of the country, telling us of the great value that Miss Noyes' paper on the small hospital laundry has been to her. It so happened that at the time the article was published, in our July issue, the question of the equipment of a laundry was having to be settled in the hospital of which she is the superintendent. This writer begs for more papers of a practical kind on all the subjects pertaining to the equipment and administration of small hospitals. We feel very sure that many of our readers are having special experiences that would be of great value to others engaged in the same line of work in hospitals, and we hope that during the coming year they may be moved to give more of their knowledge to their fellow workers.

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#### TIME TO RENEW

WE would remind our subscribers that there are a great many expirations with the September number. Do not risk breaking your file by delaying. Renew now.

